

# CHINA



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV, No. 1799. 號三十月三年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1869.

日一初月二年巳己治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

**AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.**  
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street. GEORGE STUBBS, 30,  
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,  
4, Old Jewry, E.C.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.  
CHINA.—SINGAPORE, DEWITT & Co., Amoy,  
Canton, Hongkong, and other ports.  
C. K. BATH & Co.

**Arrivals.**  
March 12, *Salamanca*, N. Ger. barque,  
224, Telesien, Swatow, March 11, Belfast.  
—ARNOLD, KARRER & Co.  
March 13, *Pung Shuey*, Amer. steamer,  
778, E. Thebas, Manila, Mar. 10, 5 p.m.,  
General.—A. HEARD & Co.  
March 13, *Douglas*, Brit. steamer, 615,  
Toppin, Fopchow 10, Amoy 11, and Swa-  
tow 12, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

**Departures.**  
March 13, *Sunda*, for Shanghai.  
13, *Teso*, for East Coast.  
13, *Amber Witch*, for Swatow.  
13, *Mina*, for Amoy.  
13, *Catherine*, for Nagsaeki.

**Passenger.**  
Arrived.—Per *Douglas*, Messrs Rusden,  
Desnon, West, Thomsen, Reimer, Gall,  
Tamelges, 3 European deck and 50 Chinese.  
Per *Pung Shuey*, from Manila, Mr and  
Mrs Antonio Olona, Mr and Mrs Pedro  
Soler, Messrs Gabriela A. de Arrieta and 2  
daughters, Guiditta Colombo, Edouard  
Jimenez de Frades, Jayme M. y Cebrían,  
Elias Y. y Palomares, Feimondar Adella,  
Antonio Martin Barrios, Manuel S. del  
Valle, Zidriab B. Herzeu, and 150 Chinese  
passengers for Amoy.

**Shipping Reports.**  
The S.S. *Pung Shuey*, Capt. E. Thebaud,  
reports left Manila 10th instant at 5 p.m.,  
and had N. and S.E. winds throughout. The  
*Pung Shuey* made the run from Anchorage  
to anchorage in 94 hours and 40 minutes.

The S.S. *Douglas*, reports moderate N.  
E. wind and thick weather throughout;  
passed *Sunda* off Swatow on the 12th.  
S. S. *Kwang Tung* and *Formosa* left Amoy  
on the 9th; ship *Leander* sailed for Shang-  
hai on the 10th from Fopchow.

**Entertainments.**  
GARRISON THEATRE.  
(NORTH BARRACKS.)  
**SATURDAY AND MONDAY,**  
March 13th and 14th.

By kind permission of Col. GORE, Com-  
mandant, and Lieut. Colonel MILLER,  
Commanding 75th Regiment.  
**The Black Brigade Minstrels**  
will perform on the above dates  
ASSISTED BY  
The Band of 75th Regiment.  
Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.  
Chairs may be ordered for 11.

For further particulars, see Small Bills.  
W. M. ARTHUR,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. ma16

**New Advertisements.**

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.**  
The British steamer  
"ARRATON APCAR"  
Capt. DE SMIT, will be  
despatched for the above  
ports, on Saturday, the  
20th inst., at Noon.  
Despatches will close at 11 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. mar20

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.**  
The Steamship  
"DOUGLAS,"  
Capt. TORPIN, will have im-  
mediate despatch for the  
above ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1869.

**FOR AMOY.**  
The steamer  
"PUNG SHUEY,"  
will be despatched for the above  
port on the 16th inst., and call  
here about the 25th inst., on her way to  
Manila.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. mar26

**FOR SINGAPORE.**  
The British barque  
"NEPTUNE,"  
Captain P. I. BUESSE, will be  
despatched for the above port on  
the 19th inst.  
For Freight, apply to  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. ma19

**New Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE.**  
FOUR first class Cargo BOATS, all in  
good order, with Sails and Gear com-  
plete.  
Average burthen, 800 piculs each.  
Apply to  
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to an-  
nounce, that they have received Ex-  
"Black Prince," a consignment of The As-  
sociated Vineyard Cultivators' Company's  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

**GREAT REDUCTION.**  
Closing of Business.  
THE Undersigned, who is closing his bu-  
siness in May next, begs most re-  
spectfully to offer to the public, his large  
selection of Photographs, at the following  
low rates, an opportunity that should not  
be lost; patrons wishing to have copies  
of their negatives can have them at  
greatly reduced rates.  
Views in set of 50 each, \$20.  
Views in set of 25 each, \$12.50.  
Views in set of 10 each, \$5.  
W. P. FLOYD, if.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

WITH a view to the appointment of  
the Reserve Third of Profits, Share-  
holders are requested to furnish the un-  
derigned on or before the 1st April next,  
with a memorandum of the Profits con-  
tributed by them to the above Company.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. apr1

**ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.**

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS  
CONTAINS Report on the Commitment of  
the Directors of OVERSEA GUANTEE &  
Co.  
Also,  
Details of the Telegraph Scheme, to In-  
dia, by Submarine Cables.  
Reception of the Burlingame Mission by  
the French Emperor.  
Cargoes of 11 Ships for China, &c.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS  
is published in London, for the P. & O.  
Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—  
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and  
Foreign News.  
Special Correspondents' Letters from  
Germany, Holland, &c.  
Leading Articles on the principal inter-  
ests of China.  
Digest of Home Opinions on China Sub-  
jects.  
List of Passengers by the current and  
succeeding Mails.  
Naval and Military News.  
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.  
Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.  
Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight,  
Exchanges, &c. from London and  
the Continent, New York, &c.  
Statistics of Imports and Exports.  
Supplement.  
Statement of each Ship's Cargo for  
China and Japan, and by the P. & O.  
Mails.  
Subscription—\$12 per Annum. With  
Export Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,  
60 cents.

J. B. MORRIS,  
Agent, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

**PER MAIL STEAMER.**  
GRUYERE CHEESE, of first quality.  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. apr12

**PER ZIBA.**  
50 cases Perrier CHAMPAGNE.  
50 cases "Pignone" SALAD OIL.  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. apr12

**SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate)**  
marked "Tenders for Bills" will be  
received at this Office until Noon on  
FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for Bills on  
the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's  
Treasury, or on the Governor General of  
India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days'  
sight, in exchange for current Dollars of  
Hongkong at 7.17.  
Bills on London will not be drawn for  
sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under  
Rupees 10,000.  
The accepted Tenders will be at once no-  
tified to the respective parties by letter, re-  
questing them to lodge the amount to the  
credit of the Commissariat Account at the  
Oriental Bank Corporation, where a re-  
ceipt will be given, on production of which  
at this Office the Bills will be issued.  
In order to save time, it is requested that  
the sets of Bills required may be detailed in  
the margin of the Tender, and it is particu-  
larly requested that the Tenders may be in  
duplicate.

**REDMOND UNLACKE,**  
Dep. Commr. Gen.  
Controller's Office, Commissariat,  
Hongkong, March 11, 1869. mar19

**WANTED, by a European, an engage-  
ment for two or three years; he will  
up in Boiler-making, Iron Ship Building,  
Ships' Smith-work, &c. Can make his own  
Drawings and Estimates. Three years'  
character from one of the principal Firms  
in China, will be dispensed in a few weeks.  
Address—"B. M.," Stag Hotel.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1869. apr15**

**New Advertisements.**

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ord-  
inary Half Yearly Meeting, of the  
Shareholders of this Society, will be held  
at the Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,  
the first day of April proximo, at 3  
o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors, together, with  
a statement of accounts, to 31st December,  
1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT WATMORE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1869. apr1

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Transfer Books of the Society will  
be closed from the 18th day of March,  
to the 1st day of April 1869, both days in-  
cluded, during which period no transfer of  
Shares can be registered.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT WATMORE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1869. apr1

**RATTLE RAFFLE.**

1 LOCOMOTIVE, with Tender,  
Carriages and Lanes, 6 feet Diameter, with  
brass rails.  
1 LOCOMOTIVE, single.  
1 PADDLE ENGINE, with Boiler, &c.,  
complete.  
All in good working order.  
The above will be shortly raffled at \$5 a  
chance. Apply to  
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,  
Gumabara.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1869. ma18

**"STAG HOTEL."**

Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
EDMUND R. HOLMES.

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

FROM this date the Management of the  
Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge  
of Mr GEORGE E. FONG, to whom all com-  
munications should be addressed.  
LEE A FONG,  
Hongkong Hotel,  
March 8, 1869. tt

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned being about to leave  
the Colony, request that all persons  
indebted to them will make immediate pay-  
ment of same, or all persons having claims  
against them will present them for settle-  
ment by 31st March 1869.  
FRED. M. HARSANT,  
GEORGE A. F. NORMAN.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. apr1

**TO LET.**  
(With possession on the 1st May next.)  
HOSE very desirable business Premises  
situated in the Queen's Road and  
extending to the Praya, at present occupied  
by Messrs BOWRA & Co. This Property  
can be divided into three portions, viz—  
That on the Praya is detached and con-  
tains extensive Godowns on the ground and  
middle floors, with private residence on the  
upper floor and separate entrance thereto.  
The portion abutting on the Queen's  
Road, from its very central position is ad-  
mirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having  
godowns on the basement floor, and Dwell-  
ing apartments on the upper floor.  
The Central portion consists of two  
blocks of buildings, each two storied, and  
suitable for offices and godowns.  
For Particulars apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. my1

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned beg to notify their in-  
tention of retiring from business and  
offer the whole of their valuable stock at  
rates to secure an immediate Sale.  
The Stock consists of every descrip-  
tion of Shipchandlery Goods, Iron-  
mongery and Building Materials,  
Wines, Beer, Spirits and Family Stores,  
Electro-plated Ware in great variety,  
Druggists, Mats, Glassware, Dish Cov-  
ers, Ladgers, Journals, Day and Cash  
Books, Breach-Loading Rifles, Pistols,  
Cartridges, Sporting Shot, Gas Chan-  
delliers and Brackets, &c., &c.; Oil  
Chandelliers, 1, 2, 3, and 6 burners;  
Peacock's Composition and Paints of  
all kinds.

And,  
Chubb's Fireproof Safes as under, 4  
ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in.  
deep, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide,  
2 ft. deep, and several of smaller sizes.  
Chubb's Patent Pad, Desk, Combination,  
Drawer, Box, and other kinds,  
and Chubb's Cash, Desk, and Paper  
Boxes.  
A large assortment of Reading  
Books, &c., &c., &c.  
Must all be cleared by 31st March,  
(see advertisement above.)  
BOWRA & Co.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. ma15

**NOTICE.**

THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BA-  
NKING, is removed to the Premises,  
corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's  
Road, opposite the Clock Tower.  
All orders left at the above place, or sent  
to the Bakery at Wanchi, will receive  
prompt attention.  
I. P. WARD,  
Hongkong, February 15, 1869. ma15

**Auctions.**

**TO ART CONNOISSEURS.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell  
by Public Auction, in their Store  
Premises, on

**TUESDAY,**

23rd inst., at 2.30 P.M.—

A number of OIL PAINTINGS,  
WATER COLOURS, &c., in mag-  
nificent Gilt Frames. They include Ori-  
ginals, and Copies from the best masters,  
and will be nearly all sold without reserve.  
Among others are—  
2 Landscapes, original—REINHARDT.  
1 Judith, original—RIEDEL.  
1 Country Woman, original—ERR.  
1 Madonna, after LASSO FERRATO.  
1 The Monk Happy, original—GEISER.  
1 Day, Morning and Evening, after  
PENSUR.  
1 Distinguished Member of the Hu-  
mane Society, after LANDSEER.  
1 Grotesque, copy from VANDYCK.  
1 Death of Orpheus, by DE LAIRESSE.  
1 The Nativity, copy, from—REI-  
BRANDT.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.  
Inspection is invited.  
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.  
All lots with all faults and errors of de-  
scription at purchaser's risk on the fall  
of the hammer.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1869. mar23

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Property at Fopchow, known as  
DEWITT & Co.'s, will be offered for  
sale by Public Auction, in June next,  
unless previously disposed of by private  
contract.  
The Property consists of  
DWELLING HOUSE,  
containing 8 Rooms and Bath Rooms,  
with Servants' Offices and Stables de-  
tached; the whole surrounded by a Garden.  
This House is let on a short Lease at  
\$160 per month.  
OFFICES AND GODOWNS.  
A House containing 4 Offices and  
Spacious Tea Room, with fire-proof Go-  
dows, large Treasury, and Comptroller's  
Rooms below, Servants' Offices &c., at-  
tached.  
Three large Godowns, A, B, and C,  
adjoining the above.  
This property has water frontage, is  
situated in the most eligible portion of  
the business quarter of Fopchow, and is  
let on a Repairing Lease for 5 years,  
commencing from the 1st May next, at  
the annual rental of \$4,500.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Padder's  
Hill.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

RAY & Co. have been instructed to  
sell by Public Auction, on

**WEDNESDAY,**

the 17th March, 1869, at Noon, at  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Godowns, Wan-  
chai,—

Muntz Metal Bars, 14 and 14 in.  
Copper Tubes, 1 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 in.  
Gas Pipes and Fittings (assorted).  
Steam Guages.  
Steam Boiler and Winch.  
15 tons Scotch Pig Iron.  
Copper Rivets.  
Composition Tubes.  
1 Buoy.  
1 Iron Float.  
1 Iron Wall.  
2 Iron Tanks.  
Iron Racks.  
1 Smelting Furnace and stand for Do.  
1 Walking Beam.  
2 Shafts.  
2 Anchors.  
2 Pillow Blocks.  
1 Iron Safe.  
1 Galley Stove.  
Iron Doors.  
665 Fire Bricks.  
20 doz. Shovels.  
2 Platform Scales.  
Russia Spun Yarn Packing.  
Cotton Packing.  
Wood Rapsa.  
224 doz. sheets Emery Cloth.  
And sundry articles of Engineers' Fit-  
tings.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1869. mar17

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from the Mortgagee to  
sell by Public Auction, on

**FRIDAY,**

the 19th day of March







the full annual rate,  
TURNER & Co.,  
Agents,  
3, 1868,

Instantaneous uncorking by patent mode.  
Apply to  
J. ROSS ANTON.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1869. ma22

FOR SALE,  
J. & D. Henry's best Government Navy  
CANVAS constantly on hand at  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Wivian's Patent Yellow METAL Keel  
LATES, 12lbs. and 13lb. with NAILS.  
Apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

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FOR SALE.  
PRINTING PAPER.  
HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on  
Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to

GAVIN THOMPSON,  
at GIBB, LYNN & Co.'s

Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

**BROWN, JONES & Co.,**  
**UNDERTAKERS.**  
**MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES**  
**ERECTED, in the Best Style.**  
**LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on**  
Shortest Notice,  
apply at

produced any remedy that can be compared with this wonderful Ointment, as it cures every other means have failed, all kinds of sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute assimilating the offence of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.



**SUPREME COURT**

March 12, 1868.  
**REGINA vs. SAINT.**  
**R. L. LEBER vs. AMARAL.**  
 The Chief Justice took the case at 10 o'clock, having previously announced that he would do this day deliver his judgment in the demurrer in the case of *Regina vs. Saint*. The legal representatives of the parties having appeared (as also several others in connection with the proceedings) His Lordship proceeded to deliver judgment as follows:

The Judgment is as follows:

A demurrer by the Acting Attorney General Bail to the special plea whereby the Defendant justified the Libel in respect of which this ex officio information had been issued, was overruled, as is usual, set down by the Attorney General, was by the Defendant adversely set down for argument before me.

The argument on the Demurrer occupied the whole of the 10th, 12th, and 13th days of February last.

for the Defendant—questions fa

granted to the Colony, this little *Ultima Thule*, where the authors have not decided of such questions. I have not the first suggestion, I have entertained, that in loyalty to the Crown, in forbearance towards myself, these questions should not be raised.

It seems to me that the questions arising out of this denunsee, and which I am unwillingly compelled to consider, involve considerations of very great difficulty, partly legal, partly constitutional, running on the one hand. Counsel did not sever, and I cannot separate, the two questions. It is this that renders it proper that I should have the history of these remarkable proceedings.

It would be affected ignorance in me if I did not assume as a fact that for years past coolie labourers have "emigrated," as it is called, from China, where labour is cheap, to various places in the tropics, where labour is dear. A benevolently intended Legislative enactment of the British Parliament, and an Ordinance of this Colony, re-

ful to take coolies, under contract for a fixed number of years, to

often enforceable against, not by the colonies themselves, but by the Government of England, and has been carried on from this Colony sometimes by treaty, but sometimes, I fear, the regulations have been evaded. This example having been shewn by England, Portugal authorized Enactments from Macao under somewhat similar regulations. These regulations have not unfrequently been so far evaded as that the Macao Coolie Trade has become the subject of international negotiation, as well as of unfavorable observation in our own Legislative Council, in official papers and in discussion in the British Parliament. Let us however be honestly satisfied, that all this has become matter of history.

The irregularities of the colonies, as some persons called them—of the Macao coolie trade excited indignation and horror in the minds of some humble and sensitive persons, whilst gentlemen of rank and estimation, seeing in the traffic nothing wrong, either took part in, or encouraged, or did not discourage it. History repeats herself. A generation has not passed away since

alone, and men of the highest  
gland defended the African slave

Situated in the middle of the world, the Chinese do not well distinguish between the different nationalities of Europeans. We all suffer or benefit by the conduct of each nationality, and even of each individual. I conceive therefore that the due and temperate discussion by the press of the conduct of the Governments and people of Macao and of Portugal, and the pointing out of errors or wrongs, or supposed errors or wrongs, in their proceedings in reference to the Chinese and their emigration, in the *Pu Tai* Press, is for the public benefit.

I shall assume the proposition that discussions, the subject of the alleged libel, are for the public benefit.

Extending what I hold to be its indisputable right, and if with moderation, performing its undoubted duty, the public press of this Colony has criticised the proceedings at Macao and elsewhere along the Chinese coast in reference to the whole of the Coolie "Emigration" Traffic. There was I believe at the time no newspaper published at Macao save the Government

Derendant has been for some  
time the sole proprietor of the C

"*Suppresso Rio de Macao*—Curious rumors are floating about respecting Macao and the action taken by the Portuguese Government regarding the recent exposures of the coolie trade. It is asserted by those who have good means of information that Senhor Amaral, who enjoys the reputation of representing the Colony in the Portuguese parliament, has become alarmed lest the atrocious ventilation of abuses recently commenced should lead to legislation likely to prejudice the interests of the pig-farmers! And influenced by him the Government has sent out orders to hush up the whole affair. With all due respect for the representative of so honorable, humane, and disinterested a constituency, we venture to express a slight doubt of the success of his praiseworthy efforts to shield his friends."

ld not particularly gratify either

"even £2,000 will scarcely cover the cost of years of kidnapping, piracy and fraud upon the offending, if stupid, peasants. We wish Ex-Governor Amaral joy of his attempt to stifle the matter, and are sorry to see his name to the distinguished list of benevolent men who have earned for Macao its present character."

"The following is from our Macao correspondent—1. What you said the other day under the heading of 'Suppress Verli' is unfortunately quite true; I know for certain that Viscount de Figueirade did send out most positive instructions to institute proceedings against the Promourder, the Chief Interpreter, St. Horta felt disposed to carry out the orders; but he would have had to do so if the last Ministry had remained in power; but the Ochoaizero Deputado (St. Amaral) became Minister for the Colonies, and it was right that he should and the Superintendent. "These in-



batting about respecting content taken by the Government regarding the recent "coolie trade." It is asserted that he had good means of influence in Amaral, who is representing the coolie trade. He has the best the thorough vantage recently consummated violation likely to prejudice of the pig-dealers! And in the Government has to haul up the whole affair respect for the respectable, humane, and constituency, we venture to doubt of the success of efforts to shield his friends. They found their way to him, for purposes of the trade to be exposed, but scarcely obtained upon any ray and fraud upon undisciplined, peasant. We wish Amaral joy of his attempt, and are sorry to add distinguished list of beneficiaries have earned for Macao cler."

As from our Macao correspondent that you said the other heading of "Suppressed" was usually quite true. I think Viscount de Figueiredo would most positively initiate proceedings against the Chief Interpreter, should to carry out the could have had to do so lately had remained in a Chitchee-see Deputado came Minister for the was right that he should attend. "These in

These informations were all professedly framed on the precedent, which *Peltier's* case in 1808 furnished. Mr Hayley, very aptly remarked that the decision in *Peltier's* case and that in *Wason v. Walter*, 'decided' in Nov. last, with an interval of over 65 years between them, belonged to 'two different worlds of thought.' The difference well illustrates that admirable elasticity, to which Chief Justice Cockburn has referred, with which the Law of England adapts itself to the varying conditions of

Fortunately, it is not necessary for me to express an opinion whether Pollard's case is still *res integra* by the law, now, I am surprised that the Attorney General in England is not daily inclined to file *ex officio* informations against the press for attacks, not on Ministers of Foreign States only, but on nearly every Crowned Head in Europe. But if the English Government can say to all complainants, "Petitioner's case is no longer law," *non possumus*, that, and that only, is a sufficient explanation why there has not been one *ex officio* information for libel in England since 1843.

Mr. Main, either not having had an opportunity to explain or declining to explain on this compulsion, appeared on the 20th of May last to all three informations. He was seated with rules to plead, and thereupon he obtained a rule nisi for a month's time to plead, and for leave to deny and plead a justification, or as he should be advised. The rule was opposed by Mr. Pollard (the Acting Attorney General not appearing) on the 8th of June, and Mr. Pollard insisted that it was the *universal* practice not to allow a justification to be pleaded to what he called a public libel, which he said this was, and that unless the prosecutor chose to go into proof of the falsehood of the libel, and not otherwise, the Defendant could not give proof of its truth. The Court was overwhelmed with a number of cases chiefly acted from before Elizabeth's down to the times preceding Lord Campbell's Act of 1843. The confusion was augmented at the bar by the unpreparedness, and the able and unbecomingly ingenious arguments against the Defendants only strengthened my astonishment.

I adjourned the argument to ascertain whether Mr. Pollard had the sanction of the Acting Attorney General in his official responsibility for the doctrines he promulgated.

On the 10th of June, that officer appeared.

Notwithstanding what I understood the Attorney General to say in Court on the 10th of February, no *nolle prosequi* has been entered as to these two informations.

A memorandum signed by the Attorneys on each side in now before me, showing the steps taken by the Crown and the Defendants on this information. The proceedings, dragging their slow length along, have been so numerous that I cannot well trace them without this Memorandum. I will therefore state the substance of them. After ineffectual communications between the Attorneys the two plans of not guilty and of justification in the form in which they now stand, and the two lines struck out by agreement, for judgment before me, were filed on the 10th July. A summons taken out under the C. L. P. Act to strike out or amend the 2d plea was on the 24th July last argued in Chambers, and was dismissed by me. That Act does not apply to Criminal procedure.

On the 4th of August the Acting Attorney General applied for leave to examine H. E. Senior Horta, the Governor of Macao, who was about to leave for Europe, *de bene esse*; to which the Defendant, in the understanding that I understood, on the understanding that it would expedite the trial, consented. On that occasion the Acting Attorney General said the cases had taken such a turn that he would withdraw them; after a pause he added he should consult the Portuguese Consul,—a strange procedure as to the Queen's own suit. Unfortunately for all parties in this case second thoughts, not the best, induced the continuance of these proceedings. During the earlier stages the Acting Attorney General expressed himself as impatient to go to trial, and the Defendant appeared equally ready.

The proceedings remained thus at the injury of the Acting Attorney General until the 14th of December, when the Acting Attorney General demurred, after an interval of five months, to the second place filled on the 10th of July, and on the 18th of December the Defendant joined in Demurser.

The Attorney General, Mr. Painesforte, was not early return was on the 14th of December, and he was not in the Colony on the 21st of that month, but no step was taken by him in the matter, and the demurrer to the second place was adversely set down for argument by the Defendant, and the demurrer came on for argument before me.

On the cause having been called on, the Attorney General, contrary to my repeated and urgent suggestion that it should not be done, read the letter addressed by himself to the Crown Solicitor.

It was admitted that every point patented on the whole record is open to my decision. Mr. Pollard then opened the Demurrer. Having enumerated a number of propositions, and having cited cases from the earliest times to the present, he objected among other points to the second plea as being too general. He cited cases in which a crime was charged in the libel, and he contended that the specific charge must be

made as if the libelled person were on his trial for the offence. It seems to me that the doctrine, with curious illustrations in Stark on Libel 236, is according to the cases applicable (if still applicable) only where by the libel an indictable offence is charged. And that it cannot apply where the libel does not impute such an offence nor even then where the Queen and not the party libelled prosecute. It would be absurd in the absence of such a charge to try whether for instances he had committed or not. My opinion the libel before me imputes no such offence. Again he shewed where he considered the plea to be bad for want of particularity, but then particularity is relative and must be more or less precise according to the nature of the transactions charged. It appears to me that the rule of justification is that it must be as reasonably certain as the nature of the case will admit, and reading the plea in a plain common sense way, I think that in an ordinary case a'd under ordinary circumstances the Attorney General as a prosecutor would, if exercising his discretion, find the plea not have de- merited, but that the words were felt that the case set out by the Defendant was suffi- ciently precise on which to take issue, having regard to the nature of the charges and the very great difficulty if not impos- sibility to be more precise. Reading them as a whole, the charges and facts appear to me to be intelligible, and I am surprised at any disinclination to meet them by any body. Then Mr Pollard puts the plea into almost infinitesimal parts, into more than

20 actions. And when he had finished, the words of, I think, Cowper recurred to me. "We murmur to dissect," I had thought that had understood the plea as meaning some dead body without; thus dissected, it was Mr Pollard's most serious objection to the plea was this, that whereas it appeared to profess to be a denial of the use of the words with the meaning imputed to them, and a justification of them as true in their natural sense with that sense explained by the Defendant's own imputations, according to the form set out in Bull & Leake 2nd edit. (1862) page 613, Mr Pollard was the fortunate possessor of the only copy of the third edition of the same work (1838) just arrived, in which that form is abandoned in a plea to an action for damages on the authority of a case *Bremridge v. Lamer* reported in 1838. I had not been able to find it elsewhere, these reports gave me into the ordinary Digests. As I do not think it necessary to decide absolutely whether this plea is good or bad in form or substance, I have only to remark that that case was in a Common Law proceeding in an action for damages and that that decision appears to have turned on the power of Judge at Chambers or of the Court under the O. L. P. Act alone, to strike out or amend, also that the decision was not on a demurrer. I must add that the rules created under the O. L. P. Act were not civil and do not extend to criminal pleadings; and therefore I am far from being prepared to say that the form in Bull, and Leake 2nd edit. of the plea is still good pleading in criminal pleading, though it was in the case cited in effect allowed under the O. L. P. Act. Mr Hayley, for the Defendant, ridiculed the dissection of his plea by Mr Pollard and submitted that taken as a whole it was a full answer to the information, which he contended consisted in form and in substance of one count only. But he was less careful to sustain his own

The absence of the Attorney General from the argument has cast a much more difficult burden on me, and if wanting his assistance I fall into error in my conclusions his rejection is the more to be regretted.

In language Mr. Haylar professed to attack the prerogative of the Crown, as he had distinctly informed the Attorney General that he would do. I think it unnecessary and therefore improper for me so to treat the subject, and I feel satisfied that what he meant was rather to attack the unconstitutional exercise, or attempted exercise, of the prerogative, and not the prerogative itself.

Coming from the Royal prerogative, and dealing with the exercise by over-loyal Judges in old times, Mr. Justice Blackstone said more than a century since, "The objection of the sovereign's own prosecutive office to his own Attorney General, is not properly such an enormous, mischievous, and dangerous one, as particularly tend to disturb or endanger his Government or to molest or affront him in the regular discharge of his royal functions." On the same page he calls them "properly the king's own suits." Questioning only in passing whether the libels before me can by any straining of language be brought within these terms, I proceed to the contemporary dictum of Lord Mansfield in *R. V. Deon*, 1 W. Blac 514, "Manifestly ex officio are personally the king's prosecutions. No man is there to be considered in the light of a promoter or private Prosecutor." Noticing only Lord

The onus to prove that it ever existed lay on the prosecution. From the time when the case came first before me months ago, and repeatedly since, I have asked for a precedent of such a proceeding in any Colony to be furnished to me. It was as often said that no such precedent could be furnished, but reliance was placed on Chalmers' opinion, page 493 497, as evidence that in fact the right now in question was exercised by the Attorney General in New York in or before 1725, and as nullum tempus occurrit regi, it was contended that the statements and opi-

Principle points to the non-existence of such a power. It is the personal right of the Sovereign as a remedy for specially personal injuries. Are there in a Colony such misdemeanours as *peculiarly* emphasise the special words, tend to endanger Her Majesty's Government or to molest or affront her? Not to insist that I can see no misdemeanour of this kind in these libels, I can conceive of no case for which the ordinary Law in the Colonies, in this

I have in conclusion to express my great regret that inability from indisposition to grapple, with any continuity of thought, with the great difficulties of this case, should have delayed my decision. The fragmentary way in which from the same cause I have been obliged to take up the subject at intervals, alone raises any doubt in my mind as to the correctness of the conclusion to which I have, after most anxious, most



## Portfolio.

## MEMORIES AND ASPIRATIONS.

They are all gone into a world of light,  
And I alone am lingering here;  
They very memory is fair and bright,  
And my sad thoughts doth clear.

It flows and glitters in my cloudy breast,  
Like stars upon some gloomy grove;  
Or those faint beams, in which the hill is dressed,  
After the sun's remove.

I see them walking in an air of glory,  
Whose light doth trample on my days;  
My days which, at the best, are dull and hoary,  
And glimmerings and decays.

O holy hope, and high-humility,  
High as the heavens above!  
These are your walks, and you have show'd them  
To kindle my cold love.

Dear, beauteous Death! the jewel of the just,  
Shining nowhere but in the dark;  
What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust,  
Could man outlook that mark!

He, that hath found some fabled bird's nest  
May know  
At first sight if the bird be flown;  
But what fair field or grove he sows in now,  
That is to him unknown.

And yet as angels, in some brighter dreams,  
Call to the soul when man doth sleep,  
So some strange thoughts transcend our wonted  
Themes.

And into glory peep  
A vision of eternal life, and all  
Created glories under thee!  
Kindle thy spirit, from this world of thrall,  
This dark liberty!

Wither these things, which blot and fill  
My perspective still, as they do pass;  
Or give me hence unto that hill  
Where I shall need no glass.

—Henry Vaughan.

## GOING AND COMING.

Who knows, when he is to go from home  
Departeth from his door,  
Or when he shall come back again,  
Or whether he shall ever more.

For some who walk abroad in health,  
And some who have gone forth with wealth,  
Have back returned with naught.

And therefore, now I go abroad,  
My guard I thus confer on thee,  
And humbly beg of thee, O God,  
My going forth to bless.

Go with me whither I would go,  
Stay with me where I stay;  
Do for me what I ought to do,  
Speak that which I should say.

From taking wrong, from doing harm,  
From thoughts and speeches ill;  
From passion's rage, from pleasure's charm,  
Yield me to keep me still.

Let me abroad some blessing find,  
And let me curse the whoreson wind,  
That to that I leave behind,  
My honest hope to spoil.

But let my going out and in,  
My thoughts, my words and ways,  
Be always safe, still free from sin,  
And ever to Thy praise.

And when my pains should cease to shake,  
Or times of stay are past,  
With health and credit bring me back,  
With comfort and content.

—George Wither.

The incarnation of Christ was for a purpose which God only could accomplish, and God himself could accomplish in no other way; it was for the execution of a plan, which Divine wisdom could alone contrive. Divine love and Almighty power could alone effect it; it was to rescue those from endless misery whom Divine justice (which because it is mere retributive justice, must be inflexible) demanded for its victims. This could only be effected by the wonder, fulness in which mercy and truth are made to kiss each other—when the same God who in one person exacts the punishment in another, himself sustains it; and thus makes His own mercy pay the satisfaction to His own justice. To believe, therefore, that Jesus is the Son of God, is to believe that He is God himself incarnate. This is the faith "that overcometh the world." —Bishop Horley.

We see how far we are, from the perfect brightness of the law; the little fruit we have in holiness, it is, God knows, corrupt and unsound; we put no confidence at all in it; we challenge nothing in the world for it; we dare not call God to the reckoning, as if we had Him in our debt books; our continual aim to Him is, and must be, to escape with our infirmities, to pardon our offences. —Hooker.

SERRA I have seen a Guide and Defender, there is no difficulty or peril, or fear of death, that I will make account of. For what harm can death do to him that hath God, the author of all life, with him? Or what can the tyranny of man do, where God is the Defender. . . . Whatever the dangers are, and how horrible soever they seem, Christ being with us, we need not to fear. . . . The Heavenly Shepherd watcheth all the doings of God's enemies out of heaven, and mocketh them to scorn; for they shall never do as much as they would against Christ and His people, but as much as God will suffer them. "Lay," then, "thy care upon the Lord, and trust in Him, and He shall help thee." —Bishop Hooper.

THE FIGHT OF TIME.—If we consider how much of our lives is taken up by the needs of nature, how many years are wholly spent before we come to any use of reason; how many years more, before that reason is useful to us to any great purpose; how imperfect our discourse is made by our evil education, false principles, ill company, bad examples, and want of experience; how many parts of our wisest and best years are spent in eating and sleeping, in necessary businesses and unnecessary vanities, in worldly civilities and less useful circumstances, in the learning arts and sciences, languages or trades; that little portion of hours that is left for the practices of piety and religious walking with God is so short and trifling, that, were not the goodness of God infinitely great, it might seem unreasonable or impossible for us to expect from Him eternal joys in heaven, even after the well-spending of those few minutes which are left for God and God's service, after we have served ourselves and our own occasions. And yet it is considerable, that the fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; and although we scatter much, yet we gather but little profit; but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life, the return is great and profitable; and what we sow in the minutes and spare portions of a few years, grows up to crowns and sceptres in a happy and a glorious eternity. —Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

## BANKRUPT CIVIL SERVANTS.

(Spectator.)

Mr. Ward Hunt, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, thinks that the better the security a borrower has to offer, the higher the interest he will have to pay. At least, if he does not think so, we should like to know how he justifies the economic arguments in the Treasury Minute of 30th November upon bankrupt civil servants. "My Lords," actuated by sentiments of unimpeachable kindness and propriety, desire, as they say, to protect the public service and the gentlemen in it, by restraining young men from resorting to moneylenders who take discounts of 60 per cent., and in whose hands they become "miserable dependants." Consequently, they have resolved that any officer in civil employ who may pass through the Bankruptcy Court shall be *ex facto* suspended, and unless he can plead extenuating circumstances to the satisfaction of his superiors, dismissed; while pecuniary embarrassment shall be of itself a reason for refusing promotion, increased pay, or any other service advantage.

To the order as an order essential to the tone of a great service we have of course no objection whatever. It is, however, a man in difficulties is no doubt usually a worse public servant than a man out of them, while a civil servant who passes through the Court, except as a shareholder in a broken company, or from other exceptional cause, can hardly be said to uphold the useful dignity of the department to which he belongs. Moreover, as the "Board of Stamps and Taxes" observed, with due official gravity, "an efficient performance of his official duty is not to be expected from any person involved in pecuniary difficulties, as the time and thoughts of such a person, instead of being engaged in his official business, must necessarily be occupied in constant efforts to meet the exigencies of the day; and further, it is highly inexpedient that any officer in such circumstances should be placed in a position of trust."

It is perfectly just and sensible all that; but why, with such irrefragable reasons to produce, does Mr. Ward Hunt wander, or allow his subordinates to wander, into the regions of political economy and into social disquisitions about usurers? He wants to express them, he says, and therefore he doubts their security; he objects to his debtors, and so makes borrowing as far as he can comparatively cheap and easy. Hitherto a Civil servant who in want of cash has resorted to money-dealers has been compelled to pay exorbitant interest, because the lenders fear that when his debts become pressing he may accept the "assistance" of the Insolvent Court, and leave them without repayment. They try, therefore, by all manner of oppressive devices to make the interest cover the principal within a very short period, and in numerous cases effect the object within two years. Henceforward, however, the Civil servant will not have the "Court" as a resource. He practically deposits his commission as security with his creditor, and armed with that and a life insurance, the usurer may risk a loan at comparatively very moderate interest indeed. There exists we believe, enough competition among these gentlemen to induce them to consider any improvement in the security offered them; and we should not be surprised in twelve months to hear 30 per cent. quoted instead of 60 as the "usurer's rate." This comparative cheapness of money will, of course, increase the tendency to borrow; and so will the leniency which the new minute enforces in the usurer. Hitherto it was his policy very often to "sell up" his client; but now that process will only deprive him of any hope of recovering his claim, or interest on his claim, for the fund out of which he would be paid, the official salary, is theoforeforward closed. Say that John Smith, junior, civilian, on £200 a year, owes £200, bearing an interest of 30 per cent.; it might pay a money-lender to arrest him, and so, in fact, compel him to transfer the debt; but now the arrest would involve dismissal, and the usurer would receive neither interest nor principal. To press a client too far would, of itself involve his bankruptcy. The order, therefore, will make usurers less harsh and less exacting, and, of course, increase *pro tanto* both the already strong temptation to run into debt, and the already too strong desire of money-lenders to get civil servants into their books. As a rule of the Service intended to protect the State, the Minute is most just and praiseworthy; but as an economic measure, intended to frighten young men into thrift, it will, we fear, totally fail. Its only good effect, that we side with to make it a little easier to refuse a signature to a friend, Smith cannot bear to say that he absolutely will not "lend his name" to Brown's paper, but he may very easily say that embarrasment of any kind is contrary to the rules of the Service, and will, if discovered, seriously check his promotion.

The real cure for this evil in the Civil Service, and the very serious one—this, we are still convinced, with the Service itself. They should recognize the fact that among a very large number of very young men most of whom possess very limited means there will be occasional instances of indebtedness, which if wisely treated might be rendered temporary and even useful misfortune, but if unwisely treated involve irreparable ruin. Happy the man who can say that he never through his whole life was a fool about money, never backed a bill, never helped a friend, never lost his pocket-book, never bought a useless toy, never played too heavy a stake, never was taken in, and never even for six months lived easily without thinking about money at all, the last folly being of them all the most disastrous to his pocket! Such a man will not, as a rule, unless he is a Scotchman, be a very nice man to know; but he will have a happy life, and immense respect from his relatives and his tradesmen. The majority, however, we fear, will never be quite so rigidly prudent, though we heartily wish a new and useful order about money is spreading among young men, and the true way to remedy the evil is to acknowledge that imprudence exists as well as extravagance, that a misfortune is as possible as a foolishness. The Civil Service has organized a system for obtaining goods retail at wholesale prices, and might, we should think, still more easily establish a lending bank, to advance money to civilians only, as Scotch Banks do, on the security of personal character. There would be no objection to such a Bank exercising as right a supervision over the solvency of its creditors, as an ordinary bank does over the solvency of those who present bills for discount, and no need for making the loan an alms by absurdly light rates. What is wanted is honesty, a willingness to lend on high terms, without tricks about discount and renewals, and a readiness to accept payment by instalments in good faith. It is the usurer's power of claiming

his whole debt which makes it so tremendous, and his practice of calling instalments "discounts on renewal" which makes it so difficult for a victim, once trapped, ever to shake himself free. Such a bank, reasonably well managed, would, we believe, relieve many a young member of the Service from the consequences of a folly without ruining him, and without leaving on his mind the impression that it is at all pleasant to be in debt. There is no romance and no "life" as a fool understands that word in paying ten pounds a quarter for two years, because you want to get on to live "easily" for six months. Men do not go to borrow for the pleasure of borrowing, more especially of an exorbitant Bank, and an absolute limit could easily be put on the amount of any applicant's indebtedness. Such a Bank ought to pay ten per cent. very easily, even if it employed no capital but its own, or might, if its managers pleased, expand into a Civil Service Agency. It would deal only in a security which, though not mercantile, is under the Treasury Minute very good, and it would be under no necessity of risking single transactions on any extensive scale. There must be no young men at all in the money, who would be only too glad to pay off their moneylenders by a loan, say, of twelve per cent., repayable by instalments; and who, if they could not pay them off, would be perfectly solvent. That is not bad business for a bank to do, even if it works with its own capital, while the institution would relieve the Service from a stain to which the Treasury has perhaps wisely, and certainly boldly, called the public attention.

## THE "TIMES" ON PRIMOGENITURE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Several letters on the subject of primogeniture were published in the Times of yesterday, two of which deserve notice; the third was from "L," the original author of the discussion, and was intended merely to explain and correct one or two minor points in his first letter. Of the other two letters, the first, obviously written by a solicitor, confirms the observation which we made on Saturday, that few persons of moderate means wish, as "L," supposed to be the case, to make eldest sons. The gentleman in question (who chooses a Latin signature too long to quote) says that, according to his experience, the mercantile and middle classes regard really as an investment, and generally place all their children nearly upon an equality, and he observes that with regard to them, the question is "whether where from accident or negligence there is no will the law shall make a disposition which is not only repugnant to natural justice, but, I believe, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred defeats the wishes of the deceased." This observation appears to us just, and we confirm what we said. This letter is followed by one from "Sir George Bowyer, which makes two points, one, that land in Kent was subject to the law of gavelkind, and that this was found to be inconvenient that it was disavowed by Act of Parliament very little gavelkind land remains. This is pertinent to the question in hand, no doubt, but it should be observed that a system which is applied to one country only when all the rest of the land in England is held under a different system radically opposed to it, can hardly be said to be a fair trial. If a single French department were subjected to the English common law, we should hardly think that the merits of the common law could be fairly appreciated. The second point is that, as the law now stands, titles are so complicated and conveyancing is so expensive that, if all land had to be divided amongst a man's family at his death, a vast increase in the expense of conveyancing would take place, while the mortgagee would have to call in their money." Sir George Bowyer admits, in another part of the letter, that to reform conveyancing thoroughly would "increase the value of land and the wealth of the nation." No doubt it would, and if the public should be of opinion that the common law is inconvenient, and that the principle of Mr. Locke's King's bill ought to be applied to the whole of the country, it exists at present, would throw difficulties in the way of such a change as an additional reason, if one is wanted, for reforming the present system of conveyancing. We are inclined to think that Sir George Bowyer rather exaggerates the difficulties, which would arise from the present condition of conveyancing. Take, for instance, the case of leaseholds. Enormous masses of immovable property are, by the law of this country, subject to the rights of distribution, in addition to which they are subject to the disadvantage of being wasting funds, so that it is necessary to transfer them more frequently than freeholds, yet leasehold titles are not specially complicated, and there is no particular difficulty in raising money on a mortgage of leaseholds. Indeed personal property of every sort is made the subject of mortgages. To pledge a number of dock warrants, or to give a bill of sale of furniture or machinery, is an every-day proceeding. Look, too, at the case of shipping. Ships are held in sixty-fourths, but money can be raised upon them in every sort of way.

The leading article which the Times publishes on the subject is more curious than its correspondent's letters. It is impossible to make out what it means. It gives the impression of being written by a man who, having no definite opinion to put forward upon the subject, and hardly any special acquaintance with the facts, is endeavouring to say what he thinks is the common amount of space with unconnected observations more or less relating to it. The article begins by justifying at some length the policy of discussing the question now. Be it so. It then goes on to discuss it in three paragraphs, which, as far as we can understand them, are reducible to the following propositions:—

1. There are some cases in which the operation of the present law produces great hardship, "where the testator's presumable equal intentions and natural sense of justice have been frustrated by his own omission, oversight, ignorance, or delay," but these cases are probably few. The paragraph ends with this remark: "The law, however, is a teacher, and that is felt by both sides on this question."

2. "But it is so impossible as some people think or pretend that the existing law of intestacy will be discarded and amended without bringing the Englishman's almost unlimited power of will-making into question?" The rest of the paragraph shows that wills are often cruel and silly, and deny that a far greater mass of injustice and cruelty is done by foolish or injudicious wills than by the absence of wills altogether.

3. "As to such ulterior thoughts we can only say that if the peculiar circumstances of a nation, as well as its peculiar character, are ever to have weight in a social and domestic question, it is here." Our "peculiar circumstances" are such that no country in the world is such a good one for a poor man to leave. "If the best thing that an English younger brother can do is to follow his fortune wherever he sees an opening, be it far or be it near, with a leaning in favour of the farther point, then the best thing the law can do is to co-operate with his true interest and give him no fresh inducement over and above what he has already to squeeze himself into a position where nobody wants him at home."

These three propositions put together appear to us nearly the most surprising body of doctrine we ever met with on any subject. The first paragraph implies that "a natural sense of justice" would in most cases require equal division of landed wealth of other property, and admits that when the presumable intention of the owner is not accordingly frustrated hardship arises, and adds that the law "is a teacher." If so, one would think that the law ought to teach people to act upon their natural sense of justice by dividing property equally. No, says the writer, the cases of injustice are very few. What can one make of a moral teacher who teaches very seldom and then teaches people to do injustice? The next paragraph makes this surprising confusion still worse, for it points out that wills in general are bad things, which the law ought to be better without the power of making them. Law is a moral teacher which teaches injustice when it teaches at all. At present it teaches seldom. It would be much better if it read us its unjust lesson on every occasion, and if the power of correcting it by will were to be taken away. The third paragraph explains this, which appears at first sight a little startling. Our national circumstances are peculiar. True kindness suggests the propriety of expelling all younger sons from the country, and sending them to seek their fortunes far or near, with a leaning in favour of the farther point. Nobody wants you at home, it is said, and the kind and wise elder brother would say to his younger brothers, "Your parents do not want you, your friends do not want you, your country does not want you, and above all I do not want you. Seek your fortune, 'far or near,' with a tendency to the farther point." Bred speech in Queensland, light Maoris in New Zealand, practise at the bar in Calcutta, get yourself scolded on the Indian frontier of the States—in one word, he off with you, and do not let me see your face again, unless you appear in circumstances under which it is best that no one should make a will at all, and that the law, by way of teaching justice and doing what is best for all parties, should give all the land to the eldest sons. Very peculiar circumstances indeed, and a very pleasant prospect for the English nation. It is just possible that as primogeniture is defended on these terms and trumpeted in this manner, it may become the subject of very serious discussion, and that at an earlier date than we had expected. It is most in the hands of the writer in the Times to wear the appearance of a peculiar institution, and peculiar institutions are not in very good odour since the American war.

CROSSING BAYONETS.

Are bayonets ever crossed in great battles I have always been a moot point in military criticism, as to which it appears very difficult to collect the unvarnished facts. That the instances are very rare, and are always on a small scale, and that "at the point of the bayonet" is a most flexible phrase, seems to be as near the truth as it is well possible to arrive, and such a conclusion is confirmed by a sort of controversy which has recently taken place between General Baxendene and a writer signing himself "A Movable National Guard" in *Le Spectateur Militaire*, a French monthly military miscellany. The "National Guard" says that, although he made the Crimean and Italian Campaigns, he does not consider his experience sufficient to decide upon the question, from which it may at least be concluded that he has not seen bayonets crossed with his own eyes. The General agrees with him, and even admits that the phrase "bayonet encounter" in the ordinary language of the soldier means in general "a picture altogether moral" and that the shock of troops which is ordinarily called an attack or charge at the point of the bayonet should be more accurately named a "bayonet demonstration." Then the General claims in all the wars of the first Empire only two actions in which troops actually met at the bayonet point; one was in 1805 at the battle of Austerlitz, when Outinoff's grenadiers attacked the grenadiers of the Russian rear-guard, and the bayonet engagement lasted several minutes. The second instance was given at Lutzen in 1813 by the 25th regiment of the line, which, pursued that the Emperor seemed to doubt its prowess, fought the whole day with the bayonet without burning a cartridge; but here the case seems hardly proved. We should know what its adversaries did; they might have been firing off their ammunition or running away, like the Austrians at Caldiero described by General Dumas. A French and an Austrian battalion had been firing at each other for a considerable period without giving way, the French commander ordered a charge, when the Austrians broke and ran, although they were covered by a completely impassable ravine.

Whatever may be the truth as to the minimum distance from the enemy's breasts attained by the points of the charging bayonets, there is no doubt as to the great importance of the actual charge. To Swallow has been attributed the maxim, "La baïonnette est la bannière de la victoire," a cloud of authority. Shortly afterwards, quoted by General Dumas in support of this view, but we will only mention General Trochu's rules for infantry attacks. The division is to advance in two lines, covered right, left, and centre by a crowd of skirmishers, who are to concentrate as rapid a fire as possible upon the enemy. At the proper moment, which is to be left to the discretion of the general of division, the skirmishers fall back upon the main body, which still advances, keeping up a continual fire, supported by the heavier detail of artillery. Shortly afterwards the charge sounds, and it takes place in order and in perfect silence. If the enemy stands, the line advances to within thirty paces, delivers a general volley and falls on the opposing ranks with the bayonet. The signal to this is to wait with perfect coolness until the advancing troops are within twenty paces, fire point blank, and "rush forward upon the disorganized enemy."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

HOKIA WAK.—The Wellington Evening Post gives the following:—"Information of a credible nature has reached the Government that the cannibal, Titokowaru, exceeding in villainy anything yet heard in New Zealand since the very first days of its colonisation, has forwarded to the inland tribes of this island some potted meat, made of the flesh of our poor fellow-countrymen who fell in the late disaster at the front. The purport of this horrible practice, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is to inflame the ferocity of the natives of the interior, from whom this ghoulish expedient assists. Some small kangs of this horrible food have found their way, it was stated, to the Waikato district, and had been seen among the tribes located near Lake Taupo."

UNCLE NICK was a good man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the current religion of the day. "I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want, a religion that bears not only on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rationality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton-bags, and from sugar, chicory from the coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, argentine from wine, and water from the milk-cans. The religion that is to advance the world," says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. I tell you," says Uncle Nick, "the religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given according to gospel, even if it should be according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay on demand, with or without interest, as a liar." Is not Uncle Nick pretty nearly right?

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, March 6th, 1869.

At 1250 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

\* THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

## Butcher Meat.

		Price.	Highest Lowest
Beef Steak	catty	190	180
" Roast	"	190	180
" Soup	"	180	170
Bullocks' Brains	per set	50	40
" Tongue	"	280	240
" Heart	"	250	200
" Tail	each	120	100
" Feet	"	60	50
" Tripe (undressed)	catty	80	60
" Liver	"	60	50
Pork, Leg	"	160	150
" Chop	"	160	150
" Fat for Lard	"	100	90
Pigs' Fry	"	140	130
" Chittlings	"	80	70
" Feet	"	180	100
" Head	"	120	100
" Liver	"	140	120
Mutton Leg	lb.	350	320
" Chop	"	350	320
" Shoulder	"	250	240
" Liver	"	200	180
Sucking Pigs	catty	160	150
Calves' Head and Feet	set	500	450
Sheep's Head and Feet	"	400	350
Bacon, English	lb.	450	400
" Fuhchuan	"	250	220
Hams, Chinese	"	320	310
" American	"	400	380
" English	"	400	380
Kilneys, Bullocks	each	70	60
" Pigs	"	70	60
" Sheep	"	80	70
Sheep's Head	"	60	50
Pigs' Heart	"	50	40
Pork Sausages	catty	260	240
Goats' Meat	"	290	175
" Head and Feet	set	300	200

## Poultry.

Geese	catty	140	130
Ducks	"	210	180
Peas	each	250	220
Turkeys	catty	500	480
Phenanta, Cock	each	1000	800
" Hen	"	800	700
Pigeons	"	190	170
Quail	"	110	100
Pheasants	catty	220	200
Capon	"	300	260
Hen Eggs	dozen	130	120
Duck Eggs	"	140	130
Salt Eggs	"	150	140
Dried Ducks	each	280	250
Snipe	"	150	140
Partridges	"	360	350
Rabbits	"	1200	1000
Wild Geese	"	"	"
Wild Ducks	"	540	500
Sand Hill Birds	"	"	"
Woodcock	"	"	"
Sparrows	per doz.	"	"
Rice Birds	"	"	"
Wild Pigeons	each	130	120

## Fish.

Live Fish	catty	130	120
Eels	"	200	190
Oysters	"	140	130
Shrimps	"	160	140
Crabs	"	140	120
Prawns	"	160	150
Lobsters	catty	230	210
Frogs	"	200	180
Small Turtles	"	420	400
Large Fresh Fish	"	130	110
Small do.	"	90	80
Mackerel Small	"	70	60
Conger Rols Small	"	78	60
Salt Fish	"	160	110
Small Fish	"	90	80
Fresh Soles	"	200	170
Canton Salmon	"	180	120
Rock Fish	"	800	270
Shark Fish	"	70	60
Skate	catty	60	40
Tulbut	"	70	60

Gurnet	"	70	60
Parrot Fish	"	120	110
Snake	"	80	60
Fresh Water Fish	"	120	100
Salmon Fish	"	90	70
Salmon, Pickled	tin	"	"

## Vegetables.

Potatoes, Macao, -	catty	18	16
" Japan, -	"	"	"
" Californian, -	"	25	20
" Sweet, -	"	10	8
" New -	"	"	"
Yams, -	"	24	20
Cocoon, -	"	13	10
Turnip, Salt, -	"	25	20
Carrots, Salt, -	"	40	35
" Fresh, -	each	5	4
Spinage, -	catty	20	15
Indian Corn, -	each	"	"
Young Bamboo shoots, catty		120	110
Cabbage, Large Macao, each		140	110
Cabbage, White Canton, catty		25	20
Common, -	"	12	10
French, -	"	"	"
Lettnce, -	small bun.	18	16
Celery, -	catty	20	18
Parsley Chinese, -	"	50	40
" English, -	"	"	"
Beans, broad, -	"	"	"
" Long, -	"	"	"
" French, -	"	40	30
" Stringed, -	"	"	"
Green Peas, in the Shell, -	"	"	"
Tomatoes, -	"	80	50
Asparagus, -	"	70	60
Chilios, Dried, -	catty	200	170
" Green, -	"	150	140
Garlic, -	"	80	25
Ginger, -	"	20	18
Curry Stuff, -	"	70	60
Pumpkins, -	"	16	10
Large Onions, Bombay, -	"	275	260
Green Onions, -	bundle	18	12
Shalots, -	catty	24	20
Turnips, -	"	10	8
Cucumbers, -	"	"	"
Cauliflower, -	each	170	150
Egg Plant, -	"	140	120
Water Cross, -	bunch	20	15
Mushroom, Dried, -	catty	900	700
Beet, -	each	60	50
English Turnips, -	"	20	18
Radishes, -	catty	20	18
Green Sprouts, -	"	14	12



## Miscellaneous

use for calculating the prices of tea in  
pence have been copied from the



## Miscellaneous.

more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Ballon," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick B. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia. The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained.

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 架年倫新第壹爐司茲  
 巴等加銀等公本末士  
 刺支波其公之港辦理  
 參交加利填船事亞  
 公持補火出理亞  
 司此吉項火出理亞  
 啟打可在輪保味  
 明望中船單啟布

## 啟館本

未英自數自賣英德啟  
 主上理目均與與臣者  
 先故月歸所士士公今  
 地特十歸士士公未士  
 處字未末士士公未士  
 啟號遇士士公未士

增日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅  
 廣又啟  
 等之如欲一仙士印價銀半員每  
 六十一字一仙士印價銀半員每  
 一十字一仙士印價銀半員每  
 百五十個字一仙士印價銀半員每  
 以備唐人閱者如有賜顧者  
 白等項刊印唐字另具一紙  
 啟者本館承印各行門西  
 德臣公司之生章於  
 英八月十五號已  
 自與未士先地收  
 數目歸未士先地  
 自理故特字通知

## Chinese Advertisements.

## ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



子鎗樣各賣發街路先理屈頓蘭英  
 行來怡

鎗打不在此法帥裝開面之他會子今  
 內雀怕鎗國船藥列均而各經藥有  
 皮鉛水中六所之於可價之試包新  
 錢沙濕間响用銅後使用平彈驗發到  
 及包新放鎗六小用用也最賣西  
 鎗內所等物俱全並有鎗中所用各物

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
NINGPO	Anne Porter	Brit. bg. Order	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do	Bellevue	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	
SHANGHAI	China	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	
TIENSIN	Atlantis	N. Ger. bk. Carlowitz & Co	
Do	Madura	N. Ger. bk. Siemssen & Co	
Do	Colima	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	
YOKOHAMA	Der West	N. Ger. sh. Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Do	Japan	N. Ger. bk. Arnold, Karberg & Co	
NAGASAKI	Catharina	N. Ger. bk. Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	United S'vice	Brit. str. Borneo Company	
SAN FRANCISCO	Helvetia	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	
Do	National Eagle	Amer. sh. A. Heard & Co	
Do	Windward	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	
Do	F. A. Palmer	Brit. sh. A. Heard & Co	
Do	Shirley	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	C. H. Andrews	Brit. bk. Rosario & Co	
SAIGON	Emeralda	N. Ger. bk. Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
MANILA	Rodrigo	Span. bg. Wahee & Co	

\* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
Adventure	British	steam troop ship	1794-2	400 H. J. Raby, V.C. Capt.
Bouchee	British	gun boat	230 3	60 Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Camoens	Portuguese	gun-boat	2	
Cockchafer	British	gun boat	250 1	60 H. W. Kerr
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230	Attached to Malville
Grasshopper	British	gun boat	230 3	60 In ordinary.
Iroquois	U. States	steam sloop	1000 6	40 Earl English
Janus	British	gun boat	167 3	40 Leicester O. Keppel
Mecenes	British	Military h'pital	2591	Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital		Geo. B. Hill, Staff Surgeon
Perseus	British	steam sloop	955 17	200 C. J. Stevens
Piscataqua	U. States	steam sloop	3177 23	— Animen
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2443 14	Oliver J. Jones, Commodore

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
An-lan	Chinese	gun vessel	221 7	Godall
Chen-to	Chinese	gun vessel	221 7	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun boat	6	Boesard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun boat	6	Deind
Fai-long	Chinese	gun boat	6	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' launch	3	Pointer
Tien-po	Chinese	gun boat	180 5	Stewart
			6	de Longueville

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Shark	Do.	456	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kim Shan	Do.	617		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kim Kiang	Do.	69		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	46	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	879	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	180		Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101		Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer. Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.		Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

## RECEIVING SHIPS &amp; HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Fort William	British	ship	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Co
John Adam	British	barque	818	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	"	"	288		

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1868-69.							
Arratoon Apear	W.C. Smith	Brit. str.	938	March 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Olun Alpine	E. Hutcheson	Brit. str.	946	March 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Donnai	W.C. Bourdon	Brit. str.	1065	March 7	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	30th, noon
Emeu	W.C. Barlow	Brit. str.	1638	March 12	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Erl King	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	March 12	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Kalahome	W. Bailey	Siamp. str.	176	March 10	Chinese		
Madras	W.C. Davies	Brit. str.	606	March 10	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Malacca	W.C. MacNamara	Brit. str.	1790	March 6	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai	To-day
Sunda	W.C. Boumes	Brit. str.	1612	Feb. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Titaua	W. Hamlin	Brit. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
United Service	W.C. Gaine	Brit. str.	777	March 9	Borneo Company	London	To-day
Venus	W. Gunning	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Yung-hai-an	W.C. Morison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Laudstein & Co		
Yesso	W.C. Arlton	Brit. str.	580	March 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	To-day

## SAILING VESSELS

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Agnetta & Constantia	W. Lindouk	Dut. bk.	468	Feb. 1	Bosman & Co		
Albatross	E. Onken	N. Ger. bk.	650	Feb. 10	E. Schellhass & Co	put back	Repairing
Amarce	W.C. Hildmeton	Brit. bk.	390	January 20	Biley & Co		
Amaranth	E. Falcous	N. Ger. bk.	400	March 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Amber Witch	K. Parrell	Brit. bk.	333	March 8	S. S. Walker & Co		To-day
America	K. Parrell	Salv. sh.	1450	January 16	Captain		
Amor	W.C. Duncan	Brit. bk.	303	Feb. 28	Order		
Amor	W.C. Gyllenpalm	Russ. bk.	200	March 6	Order		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. sh.	304	Feb. 16	John Burd & Co		
Asuncion	W.C. Berri	Span. bk.	270	Feb. 19	Order		
Atlantic	E. Suhr	N. Ger. bk.	183	January 21	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin	
Audax	K. O'Sullivan	Brit. bk.	299	Dec. 31	Falconer & Co		
Benefactor	W.C. Berry	Amer. bk.	606	Feb. 28	Smith, Archer & Co		
Bezeleel	W. Cholew	Brit. sh.	204	Feb. 20	Order		
Black Prince	E. Inglish	Brit. sh.	750	March 4	Turner & Co		
Callao	E. Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Candelaria	W. Lera	Span. bk.	407	January 23	Remedios & Co		
Catharina	W.C. Moisen	N. Ger. bk.	350	January 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Charlotte	W. Steengrofe	N. Ger. sh.	319	Feb. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Charlotte H. Andrews	W. Vandervord	Brit. bk.	305	Feb. 6	Rosario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Clipper	W. Hoffmeier	N. Ger. sh.	223	March 11	Melchers & Co	Tientsin	
Der West	K. Pust	N. Ger. sh.	656	Feb. 21	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Yokohama	
Dom Pedro II	W. Young	Brit. bk.	244	March 1	P. A. Metta & Co		
Ellen	W. Windsor	Brit. sh.	306	March 10	Olyphant & Co		
Ellen Rickmers	W. Rohm	N. Ger. bk.	306	March 10	Melchers & Co		
Emeralda	W.C. Kappelmann	N. Ger. bk.	400	March 10	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
F. A. Palmer	W. McCallin	Brit. sh.	1626	January 8	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Frederic	W. Nicaise	Belg. sh.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Fromm	W.C. Lutgens	N. Ger. sh.	196	Feb. 28	Carlowitz & Co		
Gorge Becker	W.C. Boluck	N. Ger. bk.	268	March 6	Siemssen & Co		
Guavina	W. Barolo	Span. bk.	246	Feb. 11	Remedios & Co		
Guinevere	W.C. Spowat	Brit. sh.	878	Feb. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Halveta	E. Bailey	Amer. sh.	1205	Feb. 9	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
Hongkong	W. Frandenburg	Siam. sh.	636	Feb. 14	hinese		
Isa	E. Schulte	N. Ger. bk.	224	Feb. 28	E. Schellhass & Co		
Japan	K. Hayer	N. Ger. bk.	216	Feb. 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co	Yokohama	
Juno	E. Iversen	N. Ger. bk.	239	March 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co		
Kim Yang Tye	W. Lange	Siam. lug.	329	January 18	Chinese		
Leen Fa	W.C. Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lima	W. Heinhardt	Ital. bk.	265	Feb. 9	Carlowitz & Co		
Madura	W. Steffens	N. Ger. bk.	258	March 7	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	
Maria	W. Canollas	Russ. sh.	637	Feb. 10	Landstein & Co		
Matador	W.C. Kalkloer	N. Ger. bk.	302	March 8	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mens	W. Icartue	Span. bk.	455	January 18	Gas Company	Amoy	To-day
Meteor	W. Pettersen	Siam. bk.	395	Feb. 11	Chinese		
Morning Star	W. Schulte	Siam. bk.	570	January 17	Chinese		
National Eagle	E. Nickerson	Amer. sh.	1005	Feb. 1	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Early
Nevarino	E. Paddon	Brit. bk.	403	Feb. 21	Landstein & Co		
Neptune	W. Busnell	Brit. bk.	287	Feb. 7	R. S. Walker & Co		
Northfleet	W. Oates	Brit. sh.	876	March 10	Gilman & Co		
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabio	Span. bk.	203	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Ocean	E. Nuryes	Foh. bk.	628	Nov. 5	Russell & Co		
Old Dominica	E. Freeman	Amer. sh.	693	March 11	P. M. S. S. Co		
Queen of England	W. Hoffmann	Siam. sh.	542	January 15	Chinese		
Rodrigo	W.C. Pervello	Span. bk.	177	March 8	Wahee & Co	Manila	
Ruby	E. Schwalky	Brit. bk.	532	Feb. 16	Carlowitz & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	462	Feb. 10	Remedios & Co		
Shirley	W. Ferguson	Amer. sh.	1049	Dec. 31	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Southern Cross	E. Mordue	Brit. bk.	592	January 21	Ray & Co		
Sultan	W.C. Moss	Brit. bk.	620	Feb. 27	Thomas Howard		
W. G. Russell	E. Jewett	Brit. sh.	1243	March 7	Master	San Francisco	Early
Windward	K. Barrett	Amer. sh.	928	Feb. 8	Russell & Co		
Young Greek	W. Belroth	Brit. sh.	424	January 19	Yuen Fat Hong		
Ziba	K. Bowes	Brit. bk.	513	March 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Foochow	

## WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Anne Porter	Davey	Brit. bk.	234	March 3	Order		
Arbur	Ormsby	Amer. bk.	250	January 25	Russell & Co	Ningpo	
Bahama	Fertis	Brit. str.	715	Feb. 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Batavia	Hertzer	N. Ger. bk.	365	March 9	Wm. Pustau & Co	Ningpo	
Bertha	Mooney	Brit. str.	285	Feb. 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
China	Moller	N. Ger. str.	648	March 12	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	
Colima	Burfeind	N. Ger. bk.	255	Feb. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin	
Niger	Jobling	Brit. str.	1125	March 12	Borneo Company		

\* At Canton.

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